MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1811. | NUMBER 1362.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,

Calcutta ever liberal and public spirited has stood forward the advocate for a Subscription for the suffering Portuguese: it is to be hoped that Madras will follow the generous example; at the same time proportioning her subscription in such a way that the families of the brave British Soldiery who have gloriously fallen in defence of Spain and Portugal may also participate in the bounty of a Public, which is always ready to mark its high admiration of those qualities which has revived the Military Name of Britain, and in these our days, raised the fame of our Armies to a level with the illustrious British Navy. No doubt all the Out-stations will heartily join and contribute their means to the good cause,—the support of the relations of those persons ruined and injured in defence of all that is dear to man. And it is also hoped that some public splendid testimony will be voted, to commemorate the gallant atchievement and important services of the Conqueror of Monte Video as also the Conqueror of, the last Colony of the Enemy, the Island of Java.

"Britannia's Monarch gloriously shall be"
"Renowned on every shore & Lord of every Sea".

Ships, Commerce, Colonies the ardent wish of the tyrant of Europe is completely frustrated. The eventful years 1810 and 1811 will be long remembered by British Foes and by every Britain proud of his illustrious country. Our venerable Monarch now bowed down with years has lived to see his subjects rise superiour to many difficulties: overcome great dangers, and crown his honored head with glory and renown. His reign has been a scene of wonderful events: but what a gratifying reflection that this venerable and pious Monarch, surrounded by a numerous family, has lived to witness the triumph of his people?—Whose Fleets and Armies, covering the vast Ocean, hath subjugated all the Colonies of the boastful enemy; hath annihilated his Commerce and Mercantile Navy: chased his warlike Ships from off the Ocean, at the same time energetically supporting Spain and Portugal, and protecting the Commerce of Asia, Africa and America. Proud day,—ever memorable in the annals of Great Britain and Ireland when Britons unanimous in arms and urged by devoted zeal for the honor and glory of their beloved Isles, appear victorious in all quarters, and tho' under many privations, from immense, but unavoidable Taxes, carrying their mighty spirit to all oppressed nations: holding out assistance to every quarter:—Liberating the Slave;—the friend of suffering humanity. Magnanimous People!—The rocks of Martinique and Guadaloupe; the tempestuous promontory of Africa; the marshes of Surinam and Demorera; the coral shores of Bourbon and Isle of France;—Amboyna and Banda; the Sands of Egypt; and last tho' not least the wealthy Isle of Java, all bear witness to British valour, perseverance, and enthusiastic zeal. Peace to the ashes of those who have fallen gloriously—their names shall live in the hearts of their countrymen and never be forgot by a grateful country. Whilst the Colonies were falling beneath the conquering Arms of Britain, the waves of Trafalgar, Biscay, Basque, Languedoc, St. Domingo and the Adriatic, became animated scenes to live a proud remembrance of British Naval skill: and Maida, Viemera, Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Barrosa, Bancho and Bibuhera exulting proclaimed the restoration of the Military Fame of the British Isles. O happy day—ever to be remembered and ever to be celebrated. Let us return thanks to GOD the giver of all Victories: the supporter of the grandeur of Empires: and whilst grateful to Him and thankfully reflecting on the glories of our Country—let us generously open our Purses to assist in alleviating the misery which War inevitably produces amongst innumerable families.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Ceded Districts, Nov. 3, 1811.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. St. John Thackeray, Fixed Examiner in the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Mr. F. Holland, Fixed Examiner in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Revenue and Judicial Appointments.

Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, Assistant to the Collector at Salem.

Mr. J. B. Fous, Fixed Examiner to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Francis Holland, Fixed Examiner in the Revenue and Judicial Department of Government.

Mr. Robert Anderson, Fixed Examiner in the Office of the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Udalut.

Mr. Henry Mortlock, First Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdary Udalut.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, October 25, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the leave of absence to Bombay, granted to Major Smith, of the 1[illegible]h Regiment of Native Infantry until the 31st December next.

The leave granted to Mr. Surgeon Cordiner, to proceed to England on sick certificate is cancelled, in compliance with his request.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following extract of general letters from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Letter dated 10th April 1811.

PARA. 4th.—"We have permitted Major Manassah "Lopez Pereira, to return to his rank in our Military "Service at your Presidency."

9th.—"In consequence of our having come to the "resolution to abolish the Military Institution which "has been established at your Presidency for educating our Cadets in the Oriental Language, previous "to their being posted to Regiments; we feel it now "highly necessary that the rank of all Cadets should "in future be so clearly defined, that upon their actual arrival in India, you should be enabled to post "them immediately to such corps in which they are "to remain."

10th.—"To attain this end we have adopted the "following regulations, viz.

1st.—"That in future the rank of all Cadets "who may have actually taken their passage by "any fleet of the season previous to its despatch, "be made out and delivered to the Secretary the "morning on which the packets are to be closed."

2d.—"That should any Cadets defer taking "their passage until after the above period, or "should they not be nominated and permitted to "embark until after the said list shall have been "delivered to the Secretary, they be put at the "bottom of the list of that fleet."

3d.—"That in order to determine the rank of "such Cadets to whom the beforegoing regulation may be applicable, the name of the Cadet "next to whom such subsequent nomination is "to rank, be inserted in the Secretary's Certificate of appointment."

11th.—"Should you therefore hereafter discover "upon the arrival of a fleet of ships, that any Cadets "whose names may be inserted in the list of rank so "transmitted, have not arrived out by that fleet, you "are hereby directed to strike their names out of the "said list, as their proper rank will be found in the "list by that fleet in which they may afterwards proceed."

12th.—"You will observe these regulations will "supersede those we transmitted you in our Military "letter of the 22d February, and have been established to meet the inconvenience you might otherwise "have experienced in posting the Cadets to their proper corps, in consequence of our subsequent determination to abolish your Military Institution for "oriental instruction; and we trust that under the "regulations now adopted, you will be under no difficulty of determining in future, without any further reference to us, how every Cadet ought to "rank."

13th.—"We have appointed Mr. Solomon Yates, "now at your Presidency, a Cadet for the Infantry "on your establishment, provided you shall be satisfied that he is not the son of a Native Indian, and "that he is not under sixteen, or above twenty-two "years of age, of which circumstance he must produce satisfactory testimonials, and on the further "condition that he shall appear to you unexceptionable in every respect,—his order of rank will be "transmitted you by the first conveyance."

14th.—"We have permitted the following Military "Officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Marriott.
Lieut. Col. William Dowse.
Major Samuel Dalrymple.
Captain Charles Pointz Clarke.
Captain Thomas Wren.
Lieutenant Charles Augustus Elderton.
Lieutenant Andrew French.

15th.—"We have also permitted Mr. Robert Hunter an Assistant Surgeon on your establishment, to "return to his rank."

16th.—"We have appointed the Reverend Thomas "Witherhead, a Chaplain on your establishment.

Letter dated 17th April 1811.

PARA. 3d.—"The following Military Officers on "your establishment, have our permission to remain "in England till first ships of next season, viz.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Munro.
Major James Campbell.
Captain Garnet Warburton.
Lieutenant William Dyneley.

4th.—"Having reconsidered the case of Lieutenant "James Locke, which in Paras. 9th and 10th of your "Military letter, dated 6th February 1810, you have "again referred to us; we have finally determined in "compliance with your earnest recommendation, and "for the reasons which you have given, that Mr. "Locke be admitted only as a Cadet of the season in "which he returned, and as an indulgence, that he "be placed at the head of the list."

OCTOBER 26, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Samuel William Ogg, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to Command the British Troops at Goa.

OCTOBER 31, 1811.

Mr. James Archibald Casamaijor, Military Paymaster at Fort St. George, and Paymaster of Extraordinaries, having arrived at the Presidency, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve Mr. M'Douall, the Civil Auditor, from the charge of those Offices.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Pondicherry, on the 3d instant, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Captain Henry C. Harvey, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Emily Elizabeth Mackay.

BIRTH.—At Jaulnah, on the 30th October, the Lady of Major Keasberry, Commanding the 1st Batt. 9th Regiment of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 19th ult. Lieut. T. D. Burnett, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Seroor, on the 18th ult. Captain Nathaniel Allen 1st Bat. 5th Regt Native Infantry.

At Penang, on the 9th August, after a lingering illness, aged 25 years, Henry Robert Whitecombe, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1811.

PROCLAMATION.

To the Dutch Inhabitants of Java, (translated into the Dutch Language.)

His Excellency Lord Minto, Governor General of British India, having come to Java, with a great Army under the Command of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, aided by a powerful Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's Ships under the Command of His Excellency Rear Admiral the Honorable Robert Stopford, is desirous of declaring the object of this armament.

His Excellency the Governor General is happy to assure the people of Java, that although the employment of a Naval and Military force, has been indispensible, yet no unfriendly intentions are entertained against any description of the inhabitants, whether Native or Dutch.

The object in view is, to expell the recently usurped power of the French, and to receive the Island under the protection of Great Britain.

With regard to the Dutch Inhabitants, the war which has unfortunately existed between His Britannic Majesty and the United Provinces, would sufficiently justify any hostile effort of the British Arms against a Dutch Coloney.

But reflecting on the calamitous events which have extinguished the independence of Holland, and through a long course of treachery and violence, have reduced that respectable Government, and that brave Nation to the condition of a simple province, under the absolute and oppressive dominion of a power, which Providence has permitted for a season to disturb the world, witnessing those afflicting events with cordial sympathy and sorrow, His Excellency sees nevertheless with satisfaction the present enterprize divested of every hostile character, and rejoices at being enabled to profess himself in this Expedition, the friend and not the Enemy of the Dutch Inhabitants of Java.

If it could benefit the Mother Country, either in honour, or in interest, that her Colonies should follow her into the slavery and ruin which have overwhelmed so many Nations, His Excellency might look only to the influence of the powerful, and in truth, irresistible force with which he is accompanied, for the accomplishment of his views. But by the annexation of Holland to the French Empire. His Excellency cannot doubt that the sentiments of English and Dutch, are now the same; that a fixed abhorence of the universal tyranny attempted to be imposed upon the world is felt alike by both, and that their hearts are now reconciled and united.

His Excellency therefore has no scruple, in reminding the Dutch Inhabitants of Java, that the periods of their history, in which the soundest policy of their Government was rewarded by the greatest prosperity of their country, were those in which England and Holland were united.

On that fundamental basis was thought to rest the true principle of security and welfare to both those great Nations.

The experience of our own generation has too well evinced that their seperation has been a season of difficulty to one, and of final ruin to the other.

His Excellency will at the same time remind this colony, with a pride which every man must feel in the virtues of his Country, that throughout these long and still subsisting struggles of the world, for independence, England has in every period, sometimes in concert with other powers, sometimes as at present, single and alone, been the champion and defender of Europe, the hope of those whose fate was not yet consumated, the refuge, and consolation of the fallen. That France has been with equal uniformity the common enemy of all Nations.

Between these two, the option must be made, and on that question the extinction of their metropolis has left the colonies of Holland to their own free judgment. Their Country has expired, but the ancient wisdom and virtues of the Nation still survive in the Individuals who once composed it, and will prompt their choice.

If the sentiments which his Excellency has been desirous of ascribing to them, should induce them to pass cordially under the British Dominion. He offers friendship and protection during any contest which it may be necessary to maintain with those who would adhere to France. To avoid the calamitous consequences of War, he calls, for the immediate acceptance of this offer, and acquaints them that circumstances do not admit of delay.

From the hour in which they become British subjects, they will be relieved from privations and misfortunes which they have suffered too long; and they will exchange them for a full participation of the rights and advantages of the most prosperous nation in the World.

After this explicit declaration on the part of the British Government, His Excellency leaves it to the Dutch Inhabitants, to evince either collectively or individually such demonstrations of a friendly disposition as their situation and the nature of circumstances may allow, reminding them that in the present state of affairs any act of hostility on their part must necessarily involve them in the fatal consequences of War, while a yearly and effective co-operation from Individuals, or Bodies of the Dutch Inhabitants, will be acknowledged, and hereafter duly considered by the British Government.

Dated off Batavia, 4th August, 1811.

(Signed) MINTO.

By Order of the Governor General of British India,

(Signed) THOMAS RAFFLES,
Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

A TRUE COPY,

THOMAS RAFFLES,
Sec. to the Gov. Gen.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

(TRANSLATED INTO THE MALAY AND JAVANESE LANGUAGES)

The Governor General of British India announces to the Native Inhabitants of the Eastern Isles, that he has come to Java with a great and invincible army, under the command of the most illustrious Chiefs by land and sea, in order to destroy the French and Dutch authority, and to receive the Island of Java and its dependencies under the powerful protection of Great Britain.

The Hollanders are no longer a Nation, having been ruined by the treachery and fraud of the French who are not only the Enemies of the English, but the Enemies of every good Government on Earth.

To avert the calamities which must befal the Island of Java from the fatal effects of French Dominion, and in order to diffuse Peace, Prosperity, and Happiness, throughout the land, the English come as Friends, and they desire to be considered as Benefactors, not as Enemies. Let the arrival of the English be regarded as an event which is to relieve the Inhabitants of Java from the misfortunes and calamities under which they have so long laboured.

The English come as friends, and they expect to be received as such, by every description of the Native Inhabitants, but as they have not entered the Eastern Seas for purposes of ruin and destruction, but solely with the desire of securing the Eastern Nations, the enjoyment of their ancient laws and institutions, and of protecting every one from violence, oppression and injustice, the Inhabitants must be aware that they cannot recommend themselves to such a Government by means of massacres and commotions.

The English accordingly require that the Native Inhabitants remain for the present peaceable spectators of what is about to take place, and that they on no account act offensively, or take up arms against the French or Dutch, except when expressly called upon to do so, by an English Officer. When the warlike services of the Native Inhabitants can be employed with safety to themselves, or with advantage to the general cause, intimation will be given; but for the present the English only require that in every case they will pay strict attention to the instructions they may from time to time receive from the Commanding Officers of the British Forces.

It is however expected of the Native Inhabitants as a pledge of their friendship, and as a proof of their attachment to the English cause, that they supply the English army with provisions and men, as well as with Horses and Carriages, and on every occasion be ready to assist the army on its march through the country; for every article the troops may receive, the English are desirous that the full amount of the value be immediately paid in money, and the services of those who evince most alacrity in furnishing these supplies and assisting the English in general, will be most particularly attended to, and duly considered and rewarded hereafter.

Protection is offered to all persons now under the controul of the enemy who may immediately come over to the English, but this act must be immediate, otherwise the English will not be able to discriminate, and all persons serving with the enemy will be inevitably involved in the fatal consequences of the war.

At the same time that the Native Inhabitants are generally advised to observe a peaceable conduct, the English by no means wish to preclude them from making such moderate demonstrations of their friendly disposition, and of their readiness to co-operate, as can be given with safety to themselves, and these demonstrations will be most advantageously made by their refusing to furnish the enemy with provisions and supplies of any kind, and by impeding the progress of the enemy's army from one part of the country to the other, and here it may be necessary to declare that on the contrary any assistance whatever rendered to the enemy will be considered as an act of hostility towards the English, and treated accordingly.

The Governor General gives notice that he will at all times be ready to receive such chiefs, or their agents as may be desirous of claiming the protection of the English flag, and as all immediate attention will be paid to any complaints of injuries that may accidentally happen during the progress of the British army, he trusts that the Native Inhabitants will in no case take justice into their own hands, or revenge of themselves any wrongs which they may conceive themselves to have suffered, and which among the followers of so immense an army, it may be impossible to prevent.

It has been the study of the English Chiefs to adopt such arrangements as shall least interfere with the comforts of the Native Inhabitants.—Let therefore the friends of the English divest their hearts of doubt and fear; with regard to those who may still adhere to the French, let them be prepared, and await the certain and calamitous consequences that must ensue from such conduct.

(Signed) MINTO.

By Order of His Excellency Lord Minto,
THOS. RAFFLES,
Sect. to the Gov. Gen.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1811.

"As soon as the victory was completed, Sir S. Auchmuty sent Captain Robinson after the fugitive General Jansen, to a place called Butengoy, forty miles distant, at the foot of the mountains, to summon him to surrender, and to endeavour to prevent his destroying some valuable stores, spices, and treasure that were known to be collected at Butengoy. Captain Robinson reached that place about 2 hours after Jansen himself had arrived there, and had an hour's interview without succeeding in the object of his mission. He refused to give up the contest, altho' now literally without an army; he talked of the great resources he still possessed, and said he was resolved not to give it up while he had a man to stick by him. Our army are now following him up, and will find no great difficulty in possessing Butengoy, as it is not fortified.

"August 29th, our army are close upon Butengoy; and Jansen, with his council and a few followers have set off in carriages for the east end of the Island, where he has two frigates at Sourabaya, blockaded by our ships, and vainly hopes for assistance from some of the native Princes.—Troops are shipping as fast as possible to follow him to the eastward.

"On the 30th of August, Lord Minto dispatched Captain Robinson with a particular commission to negociate with the principal chiefs and civil authorities of the island, and to proclaim and publish the settlement of the British Government. Captain Robinson embarked for that purpose on board the Nisus frigate, and was to proceed in the first instance to Cheribon, and thence along the coast to all the principal places and establishments. He was expected to return to Lord Minto, in the neighbourhood of Batavia in about a month."

We have read with sincere pleasure the many concurring accounts that have reached us in commendation of the Bengal Sepoys serving with the Expedition against Java, and we are happy to record that in the several actions with the enemy they distinguished themselves by their steadiness and gallantry; all our accounts agree in stating that their discipline, coolness, and intrepidity were universally admired; and to be honorably distinguished in an army where every man proved himself a hero, is the highest praise that a soldier can receive.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Batavia to a Friend in Fort William, dated the 1st of September.

"A Sepoy, Volunteer from the 1st Battalion of the 27th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, named Bahauder Khan, who was detached with the Flankers, distinguished himself on the day of the Action;—he certainly bayoneted six of the Frenchmen, and did not fire a shot. Some of the Europeans of the 78th and 69th say he killed nine—he was promoted to Naick the day after."

A private of the Governor General's body guard, who understood and spoke fluently the Malayan tongue, disguised himself as a native Javanese and gained admission into the enemy's fortified camp of Cornelis, on the day preceding the attack. Having obtained the information which formed the object of his mission, he passed out undiscovered and returned to the English army: he was immediately promoted by Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

Some idea may be formed of the expected extent and value of captured property at Java, from the fact that a Captain of the army refused the offer of sa. rs 8000 for his share of prize money. The principal ware-houses at Batavia were full of coffee and sugar; and the spices, stores, brass ordnance, and other public property are extensive and valuable.

DISPOSITION OF THE SHIPS ON THE EASTERN EXPEDITION.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Scipion	Rear-Admiral Stopford,
Illustrious	Commodore Broughton,
Minden	Captain Hoare,
Lion	——— Heathcote.

FRIGATES.

Akbar	Captain H. Drury,
Doris	——— Lye,
Nisus	——— Beavor,
President	——— Warren,
Bucephalus	——— Pelly,
Phœbe	——— Hillyer,
Modeste	——— Elliot,
Hussar	——— Crawford,
Drake	——— Harris,
Phæton	——— Pellew,
Leda	——— Sayer.

SLOOPS.

Baracouta	Captain Owen,
Hesper	——— Reynholds,
Dasher	——— (Unknown),
Harpy	——— (Unknown),
Aurora, (H. C. C.)	——— Watkins.

TRANSPORTS.

Wyndham	Captain Friend,
Mysore	——— Dawson,
Matilda	——— Haig,
Bombay Anna	——— Smith,
Lowgee Family	——— Adams,
Cornwall	——— Henderson,
Soolemany	——— Finney,
Drummond	——— Gardener,
Resource	——— Simpson,
Hamoody	——— Williams,
Arab Mary	——— Dickson,
Betsey	——— Howell,
Olive	——— Glass,
Active, (H C. Bark)	——— Collet,
Phœnix, (do. Yacht)	Lieut. Mailard.

The above named Ships of War, &c. are gone for Cheribon and the Port Eastward to Sourabaya.

H. M. Frig Caroline,	Captain Cole,	England
——— Cornelia	——— Edgell,	Bombay,
——— Slp Procris	——— Tyler,	Madras,
——— Frig. Psyche	——— Festing,	ditto,

With Convoy as follows, viz:—

H C R S. Phœnix,	Captain Ramsden,	Bengal,
——— Hugh Inglis,	——— Wood,	ditto,
——— Wm. Pitt	——— Graham,	ditto,
——— Preston	——— Sturrock,	ditto,
E. S. Northumberland,	——— Franklin,	ditto,
——— Huddart	——— Nesbitt,	ditto,

TRANSPORTS AT BATAVIA BUT PREPARING FOR INDIA.

Duncan	Captain Stewart,	Bombay,
Deria Begge	——— Ross,	ditto,
Sultana	——— Pringle,	ditto,
Asia Felix	——— Hicks,	ditto,
Perseverance	——— Canty,	ditto,
Esiambole	——— Webster,	ditto,
Keliel	——— Crichton, act.	ditto,
Macauley	——— Waddington,	ditto,
Futtah Kheer	——— Hoffland,	ditto,
Mary	——— Kemp,	ditto,
Wellesley	——— Kirk,	Madras.
H C E S. Batavia	——— Mayne,	Bengal,
——— Lord Eldon	——— Young,	ditto,
Fort William	——— Parish,	ditto,
Fleetwood	——— Green,	ditto,
M. & Frances	——— Astell,	ditto,
Britannia	——— Campbell,	ditto,
Mary	——— Allen,	ditto,
Marian	——— Knox,	ditto,
Anne	——— Dods,	ditto,
M. Anne	——— Nicolls,	ditto,
Venus	——— Street,	ditto,
Charlotte	——— Poad,	ditto,
Betsey	——— Bennett,	ditto,
Borneo	——— Savage,	ditto,

ORDERED TO TETURN TO PENANG.

Cawdry	Captain Williamson,	Penang,
Montrose	——— M'Donald,	ditto,
Olivia	——— Ramsay,	Malacca.

REMAINING AT BATAVIA WITH EXPEDITION STORES.

Substitute	Captain Nichols,
Countess of Harcourt	——— Metcalfe,
Samdanny	——— Makepeace,
Mullar Bux	——— Johnson,
Troubridge, (Mag. Sh.)	——— Bean.

HON. COMPANY'S CRUIZERS GUARDING THE ROADS.

Malabar	Commodore Hayes, Captain Maxfield,
Mornington	——— Pearce,
Nautilus	——— Walker,
Vestal	——— Hall,
Ariel	——— M'Donald,
Thetis	Lieut. Phillips,
Psyche	(Vacant).

AT BANTAM, OR WESTWARD.

H. M. Slp. Samarang	Captain Drury,
——— Hecate	——— Hon'ble H. Peachy.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT BATAVIA.

Mary Anne, Brig; and Arethusa Cutter.

PREPARING FOR TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Asia	Captain Seton,
Alexander	——— Aidjo,
Friendship	——— Howell.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1811.

Yesterday evening the Hon'ble Company's ships the Mills, Capt. Rainecock and the Moffatt, Capt. Barber, anchored in the Harbour having left England on the 30th May and Madeira on the 2d July.

PASSENGERS.

PER MILLS.—Lieut. Col and Mrs Mignan,—Miss Mignan and 3 Children,—Mr Morris, Writer,—Mr. Rogers, Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. Meriton, Cadet,—Mr. Rochfort, do.—Mr. John Alford, Free Mariner,—Messrs. J. and R. Kenchant, Volunteers for the Marine,—Mr. Tomkisson, Assistant Surgeon for Madras, and Mr. Duncan, ditto for ditto.

PER MOFFATT.—Col & Mrs. Bové,—Captain and Mrs. Fallon,—Captain and Mrs. Campbell,—Mrs. Martinant,—Miss Kennedy;—Captain Rabenack,—Messrs. Falconar, Ramsden, Mitchel and Lamto.

News received at Madeira 27th June 1811.

By a small vessel from Lisbon in four days it is said, that Admiral Cotton had taken the whole of the French Toulon Fleet, consisting of 9 ships of the Line, two Frigates, with 10,000 men on board of them.

Ferdinand the VII late King of Spain is married to a Princess of the House of Austria (the Sister of the Empress of France.)

Badajos although it had three breaches still held out.

Massena had received a new reinforcement of an whole army.

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, OCT 30, 1811.

Except the account of General Berresford's brilliant victory, we derive but little important information through this Channel, unless the report which prevailed at Madeira should ultimately prove true, viz. "THAT SIR CHARLES COTTON, HAD FALLEN IN WITH A FRENCH FLEET, THAT WERE ENDEAVOURING TO THROW IN SUCCOURS, ON THE COAST OF SPAIN, AND HAD CAPTURED SEVEN SHIPS OF THE LINE, FULL OF TROOPS," for the authenticity of this glorious piece of intelligence we do not pretend to vouch although we understand it rests upon the authority of the English Consul there, and was generally believed throughout the Island.

The Moffatt left Portsmouth under convoy of H. M. Ship Theban Captain Digby, in Company with the Walthamstow, Warren Hastings, Surry, Lord Castlereagh, Lady Castlereagh, David Scott and the Retreat for Bengal—Dover Castle, Marquis Wellesley, and Dromedary for Ceylon, with the Charles Mills for Bombay—this fleet sailed from Torbay on the 29th May, and from Madeira, on the 1st July.—On leaving Madeira fell in with H. M. Ship Emerald, Honourable Captain Maitland Convoying the last Ships of the Season for Bengal, with several Country Ships as transports for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Theban parted from her convoy 10 Degrees to the Northward of the line.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—MAY 13, 1811.

Letters received on Saturday, *via* Yarmouth, from the Baltic, announce the arrival of Sir James Saumarez with the British Squadron in that sea. The inhabitants of Sweden and Denmark, though prepared for this event, appear to have caught the alarm, and been apprehensive of an attack. Immediately on our squadron anchoring off Gottenburgh, Count Von Essen, the Governor, directed the batteries to be manned, the troops to line the coast, and every attempt at landing to be repeled: measures were also taken to guard the ships of war at Carlscrona; and the cargoes of the detained vessels in that port were ordered to be landed, and carried into the interior.—Bernadotte was to quit Stockholm on the 6th, to make a tour of the coast, and was expected to visit Gottenburgh before his return. The troops were marching from the interior towards the principal places on the coast.

It is believed by the inhabitants both of Denmark and Sweden, that our fleet has a great military force on board, that besides 20,000 stand of arms.

A Letter from Konigsberg echoes the reports received during the week from the Russian capital, on the subject of approaching war with France; with this important addition, that the Russian Army in Poland was 120,000 strong, besides two corps of reserve, comprising 60,000 men.

THE SUN.—MAY 24, 1811.

LORD WELLINGTON.

At a time when the gallant and skilful conduct of Lord Wellington is the general topic of conversation, and the theme of universal praise, a few particulars of the early part of the life of this distinguished Commander may not be unacceptable.

Lord Wellington is the third son of the late Earl of Mornington, and was destined from his cradle for the army; he was sent at an early age to Eton School, from which celebrated Seminary he was removed to the French Military Academy of Angers, he there went through a regular course of military studies. He entered the army in the beginning of the American war, but during that unfortunate contest he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself.

The campaign in Holland, immediately after the commencemet of the late French war, when the English and Austrians made so many gallant but unsuccessful struggles to maintain the independence of the Dutch, first called into action the talents of Lord Wellington. He had then arrived at the rank of Colonel, and a brigade was entrusted to his command; this he led in a style which obtained for him much praise from military men. Shortly after the unhappy termination of the campaign in Holland, and the return of the British army from that country, the services of Lord Mornington (Lord Wellington's eldest brother) obtained for him the situation of Governor General of Bengal; to accompany his relation, Colonel Wellesley purchased a Lieutenant-Coloneley of the Thirty-third, and proceeded to join that regiment in India.

He had scarcely set his foot in that Peninsula before he was called into active service—an expedition was then preparing against the Dutch Settlements, and Colonel Wellesley was appointed to command this force. This armament, however, never failed; the intrigues of Tippoo Saib, and his secret union with France were discovered, and it became necessary to employ the whole disposable force in India against him. General Harris, being Commander of the Madras Army, appointed Colonel Wellesley to lead the force which the Nizam furnished as his auxiliary portion. The two armies took the field, penetrated the Mysore, and sat down before Seringapatam. The fate of this city is too well known to require description; it is sufficient to say that Colonel Wellesley commanded a part of the troops which stormed it, and in this arduous service he evinced his customary skill and intrepidity. Col. Wellesley was the person chosen to command this new acquisition; he was appointed Governor of Seringapatam, and the arduous task of reconciling Tippoo's late subjects to their new masters he most ably performed.

His next service was an expedition against one of those freebooters who periodically make an incursion into our Indian territories. The name of this Chief was Dhondia Waugh; his army was completely defeated, and he lost his life in the engagement.

General Wellesley, for he was now promoted to the rank of Major-General, was next employed as Commander of the force destined to relieve Poonah, which city was besieged by a large army of Mahrattas, under the command of Holkar and Scindea. By a rapid march he arrived in the vicinity of the Mahratta army, compelled them to raise the siege of Poonah, and to take shelter in a strong position near the village of Assaye. In this situation he attacked them with such impetuosity and skill, that notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, they were defeated with the loss of all their artillery, and an immense quantity of men. General Wellesley hastened after the defeated Mahrattas; after a long pursuit he again came up with them, and a victory on the Plains of Agram crowned the glory he had obtained in the field of Assaye. Discouraged by these defeats, the Mahrattas sent proposals of peace; these were accepted by General Wellesley, and the war was thus happily brought to an end. These services procured for General Wellesley the Order of the Bath, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty with the Mahrattas, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England. He was not suffered to remain long unemployed; he was appointed Commander of the reserve of the British army sent against Copenhagen, and in that capacity he was directed to cover the troops besieging that city, from a large body of Danes collected in the interior of the Island of Zealand. This service he most ably performed completely destroying the Danish force opposed to him.

On the surrender of Copenhagen Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, and was shortly afterwards intrusted with the command of the British army dispatched to drive the French out of Portugal; his success in that expedition, & his subsequent exploits in Spain and Portugal, are too recent and too well known to require description.

Vol. 27, No. 1362. MADRAS COURIER. Nov. 12, 1811.

POEMS

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

LINES ON THE FALL OF JAVA.

Say Gallant Chief ! of *Montevedian* fame,
How hail the glories of thy matchless name ?
Can the mute numbers of this feeble verse,
With Justice, thy illustrious deeds rehearse ?
Who to thy wondring country shall explain,
The numbers routed and the myriads slain ?
How at a blow, Batavia's Empire won,
Or how "Invincibles" were made to run.
Could not bold turrets, bristling hot with death,
Nor all the fury of the cannons breath ?
Could not proud numbers manfully withstand,
The Martial efforts of thy gallant Band ?
Could not drill'd science, long prepared to meet ;
[illegible], skill or numbers bar defeat ?
Strongly intrencht, secure in vast defence,
Oh ! why not hurl thee back on pestilence :
Nor force, nor skill, nor numbers ought avail,
Auchmuty leads ! and Gallic efforts fail.
Thy deeds [illegible] chief ! thy Country shall proclaim,
Thy modest worth, shall blush to find it fame :
Soon shall thy King's and Senate's grateful deed,
Attest thy honours, and reward thy meed,—
Nor oh *Gillespie !* shall thy ample share
Of grateful thanks, thy Chief or Country spare ;
Not thy sage Counsel, nor thy bold advance,
That hurl'd to death th' Invincibles of France :
With tempests fury and the Whirlwinds roar,
Their Legions scatter'd and their walls uptore ;
Fleet as the thund'rbolt from fierce lightning's breath,
Whole thousands blasted in horrific death :
Nor force nor fortress thy dread arm withstand,
Strength, skill and numbers bend at thy command :
Deeds ne'er surpast or if perchance before,
Mem'ry recalls the service at *Vellore*.
Next Valiant *Gibbs !* thy meed bright truth enshrines,
Gillespies wreath, thy gallant brow entwines ;
Comrades in Arms, by one strong impulse bright,
The thunderbolt and lightning of the fight.
Lo ! *Macleod* drops ! alas ! the victor dies,
No ! 'tis a laurel seeks his kindred skies,
To bloom eternal, his Soul to Heav'n flies ;
If this is death ! who would not cheerly die ?
" O Death ! where's thy sting ? O Grave ! thy victory ?"
View Gallant *Broughton !* with brave Neptunes Band
No foes afloat, they seek them on the land ;
As the keen dolphin, eager for to slay,
Upleaps in air ! and flying seize their prey ;
On land or ocean, at his country's foe,
Jack leaps exulting as the bounding roe.
Who shall describe the glories of this day,
When the bold squadrons led the venturous way ;—
Now ; glory all their martial souls inspires,
Urges on with force and warms with gen'rous fires ;
Swift onward drives them, madd'ning to engage,
Furious to the fight and glowing hot with rage ;
They rush impetuous thro' the eastern gate,
Soon, the first turret meets its hapless fate ;
The flying fugitives with haste pursue,
Close at their heels th' impetuous victors flew,
Hung on their rear, and pass the trench profound,
The parole given, the portals wide unbound .
Burst each strong gate or scale each barrier wall,
With hideous crash their other turrets fall :—
The dreadful *line* rush in—Now on ye brave !
Push on for Glory or the Heroe's grave !
Now with gath'ring force the raging battle glows,
The deathwounds clatter, and the life-blood flows !
Now pond'rous strokes of death, shake all around,
The walls loud echo ! with a thund'ring sound ;
Here sword meets sword—there, long bayonets clos'd
With grim fac'd fury, force to force opposed
Horse against Horse, with vengeance squadrons meet,
And thundring balls in fiery arrows greet ;
Now crimson blood in torrents drown the tide,
And far and near the purple fields are dy'd ;
The plain loud groaning with many a wound,
Whilst Death and Ruin spreads o'er all the ground ;
Fierce the battl's rage and loud the thunder rolls,
Death's lightnings flash, and horror seize their souls ;
Here, the last murmur—Their, heart piercing cries, !
Now, shrieking screams ! Then dying groans arise !
The two fold streams that bound this dreadful plain,
From shore to shore empurpled to the main :
Heaps upon heaps, the dying and the dead,
And floating corpes choak their wat'ry bed.
Now, *Jansen* views the battle nearly lost,
Mounts his swifts Cours'r and quickly flies his post !
One look around ! he eyes the dreadful plain,
His numbers routed and his legions slain ;
Prepar'd for flight, oh ! whither shall he fly ?
The day is lost ! and not a refuge nigh :
His cheeks are pallid ! and erect his hair !
His teeth wild chatter, and his eye-balls glare !
Whilst his torn frame, convulsive horrors shake,
His heart blood freezes ! and his strong limbs quake !
Confused and breathless, swift as hunted deer !
He bounds !—He flies !—still thinks the danger near.
To one short hour their vaunting valor bends,
Their threats and boastings in derision ends.
How many gems of bright *Auchmuty's* ray,
Shot forth their splendor this meridian day ;
The dazzled eye to view the clustre o'er,
Would glow with raptures and with joy o'erpour ;
How many flowers, scarce ope, their fragrant breath,
Shed their rich sweetness on untimely death !
They fought with glory at their Country's call,
Oh may the brave ! thus honor'd ever fall :
Their grateful country shall record each name,
And long, oh long ! shall live their deathless fame .
The earth stand still—The Sun grow dim with age,
And lightnings cease to flash and storms to rage :
Yon' brilliant Stars their piercing lustre lose ;
And the pale Moon her lambent light refuse ;
But oh ye Brave ! o'er times eternal soar !
Their souls shall bloom, when Nature's self's no more.
Son's of *Confucius* and oh ye *Javans* hail !
Thy chains are broken and thy tyrants fail ;
No wild ambition maddens on thy shore,
To glut on carnage or the victims gore ;
Nor sordid avarice thirsts thy golden ore
No bigot zeal to tear thee from thy God,
Or dull thy conscience to the tyrants nod :
No happy *Java !* 'tis bright liberty !
The Sons of *Britain* pant to set thee free ;
Soon shall mild laws, dispens'd by wisdom's chief,
Assert thy freedom and afford relief :
Waft Peace and Plenty with meek Justice bright ;
And Ships and Commerce soon shall bless thy sight :
Thy children's children long shall greatly bless,
This day that snatcht thee from the tyrants press :
May *Minto's* Name, who plan'd the mighty whole,
Be deep engrafted on each grateful soul.

J. HUNT.

NEGAPATAM, *October* 25, 1811.

P. S.—Indisposition prevents the above lines appearing in a more correct and finished shape.

LISBON PAPERS.

LISBON, APRIL 29 —Calculation of the force of the French army, denominated that of Portugal :—This army was composed of the 2d, 6th, 8th, and the 9th corps. The second corps consisted of 20,000 men, a part of which are the remains of the troops who, in 1809, were in Porto, under the orders of Soult, was in Spain, and a part came from under the immediate command of General Regnier. The 6th corps was composed of forty thousand men, and had a division in Spain, under Marshal Ney which invested Ciudad Rodrigo in February, 1810, and two divisions came from France, Composed of supplementary conscripts ; one of them, directed by General Loison, was numerous.

We have seen a very exact list, taken in Salamanca in the beginning of May, of the force of this corps, alittle before the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo ; it had 36,000 and some odd men, of which, 31,000 were effective, and 5,000 sick The remaining 3,000 and odd had died or been left in the hospitals between France and Valladolid.

The 8th corps commanded by Junot, came from Germany immediately after the peace of Austria ; was completely organized in France, from whence it set out 25,000 strong. After the conquest of Astorga, which cost it about 2,000 men, it had still from 20 to 21,000 men. —Massena brought between three and 4,000 troops as an escort, which raised the force of the army of Portugal, without reckoning the reserve, at from 88 to 89,000 men.—The 9th corps consisted of 17 or 18,000 troops, making the total 105 or 107,000 fighting combatants.

All these troops were not consumed in Portugal. The 6th and 8th corps lost 8000 men previous to undertaking the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which must always happen, considering the long march which it is from France to Portugal. In the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, they had from six to seven thousand men rendered unfit for service ; and Regnier did not lose less than four thousand men in the idle campaign which he made in Estremadura ; consequently, the three corps lost eighteen thousand men before they invaded Portugal, which was executed with seventy thousand men. If to these is added the 9th corps, it must be concluded this country had to oppose 83,000 combatants, having made allowances for the losses which the enemy sustained in their march, and the different attacks in Spain.

Notwithstanding this, it is necessary to make a reflection : the enemies began their works before Almeida the 25th July, & it was not till the 25th Augt. that they had formed a second parallel, & opened their fire against the place ; in this manner a whole month was spent on the works which caused some thousands of their troops to fall sick, whom Massena left in Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo, so that he entered Portugal with a corps of from 60 to 65,000 combatants, but all chosen troops, and without one sick.—*(Lisbon Gazette, April 29.)*

NOTICE FROM THE INTERIOR OF SPAIN.

Upon the frontiers of France they speak loudly against the tyrant Napoleon. The youths comprehended in the conscription fly to Spain, and prefer serving with the Spanish guerillas, particularly under the Commandant Mina, who wages a destructive war against the French The conscripts from 14 to 16 years of age come bound to Bayonne, and they are also brought with rings of iron about their necks, for the purpose of making them serve in the Peninsula. The Spanish prisoners, and even the Juramentados, who enter France, are enlisted, at least a part of them, and ordered to the north.

FRENCH PAPERS.

REPORT TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.

SIRE—I had the honour to submit to your Majesty on the 22d of March last, the disclosures of the Sieur Cunliffe Owen, an Officer of the British navy, prisoner of war at Besancon The result thereof was, that this prisoner had concerted with a Sieur Laupper, an Officer in the 4th Swiss regiment, the means of surprizing Belleisle-en-mer. Owen, according to the promise he had received, as he said, from M. Mackenzie, to whom the plan had been communicated, was to have been exchanged, and to command the Expedition ; and Laupper, whose battalion was in garrison in Belleisle, charged himself with recruiting of partizans among the Officers and soldiers, to favour the communications between the cruizers and the coast, &c. It was at Besancon where Laupper had stayed some time, while conducting recruits to his corps, that this plot was formed. Among the papers which the Sieur Owen produced in support of his statements, there appeared many letters which Laupper had addressed to him from Rennes, and, in which he stated that several Officers had joined themselves to the conspiracy, and especially a Sieur Laudis, who, he asserted, was to give in his resignation, for the purpose of following Owen to England. In pursuance of the orders which I had given, Laupper and Laudis were arrested at Rennes. The first declared, that having had occasion to know the Sieur Owen, on his way to Besancon, and finding himself pressed by the want of money, he had appeared to receive the propositions which the Englishman had made to him, of procuring particular information respecting Belleisle, or the plans and maps of that place ; but he maintains that he would not have pretended to enter his views, but in order to draw from him the sums which he had promised, that he never intended to assist his projects ; that he had not even the means of doing so, for he had resided only thirteen days in Belleisle. On his arrival at Rennes, Laupper was arrested for debts contracted to his Regiment. It was not long, he added, before he received a letter from Sieur Owen, in which he reminded him of their reciprocal promises, and announced the approaching arrival of the money ; in fact, he transmitted to him, at two periods, two drafts, one for 1000 franc, and the other for 400, but they were not paid. In the mean time the Sieur Owen, insisting and advising him to bring into their interests some of his comrades, he then described to him, as an officer of his regiment, the Sieur Laudis, an old grenadier, who was in prison with him, and he protests that this soldier was totally ignorant of the part which he was made to perform in his correspondence with the English prisoner. Laudis is in fact an old grenadier of the 4th Swiss regiment, who, having been reduced in 1809, remained in the department D'Illet Orlaine, in quality of Garde Forrestier ; he had been imprisoned for firing a musket at some person. It was in this prison that he found Laupper. He declared that he never received from him any overtures respecting his intercourse with the Sieur Owen, and with the exception of the letters of Laupper, the investigation has not hitherto produced any proof against him. Whatever may be the denials of Laupper, and the grounds on which he supports them, it does not appear to me that they can be capable of justifying him in opposition to the suspicions which his correspondence with the Sieur Owen establishes against him.

I have the honour to propose to your Majesty to order the transmission of the papers to the Minister of War.

I am, with the most profound respect, &c.
(Signed) The Duke of ROVIGO.

Referred to the Grand Judge, to cause the laws of the Empire to be carried into execution.
(Signed) NAPOLEON

Palace of the Thuilleries, 14th April, 1811.
By the Emperor's Order.
(Signed) H. B. Duke de BASSANO.
(Moniteur, April 15.)

CROWN AND ANCHOR.

A number of men, who denominate themselves the Free and Independent Electors of Westminster, yesterday held their Anniversary Dinner at this place. Sir Francis Burdett was in the Chair.

As the Baronet, Major Cartwright, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Wishart, and other politicians of the same tribe, severally entered the room, the Band ludicrously struck up the tune, " See the conquering hero comes." The number of persons said to have been present was about five hundred, but very few of them are men known to the public, and those who are, are not objects of much public respect.

As soon as the cloth was removed Sir Francis gave " The King." but not with three times three, as is generally the case with most public meetings and therefore we may estimate the loyalty of the Baronet by this niggard restriction. Many of the company, however, obviously conscious of the worth of our excellent Monarch burst into an applause which was particularly creditable, considering the nature of the meeting, and the leading persons in the room. The band, too, with the same loyal impulse, performed " God save great George our King."

The next toast given by the Chairman, was " The Prince Regent. and his constitutional declaration, that the Kingly Office is a toast for the benefit of the people." This toast was of course received with the loudest acclamations.

The third toast was, " the People," and here as if the company deemed themselves the collective community, a tumult of reiterated applause ensued ; and after a Song, composed for the occasion, sung by a person, named Miller, who never was heard of before.

Mr. Wishart arose, and pronounced a warm eulogium on the principles, conduct, and public services of the Chairman ; and with an allusion to the time when old women were burnt as witches, and a compliment to the enlightened wisdom of the present age, and some reflections upon alleged encroachments of the House of Commons, which he thought the people ought to resist, and some more compliments to the Chairman, he concluded with the following toast, " Westminster's Pride, and England's Hope, Sir Francis Burdett." It is needless to observe, that this speech was remarkably well received.

Sir Francis then arose and indulged himself in a copious discharge of his usual topics, the corruption of all parties in the State (except, of course, his own), the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, and an assertion that he and his friends asked nothing more than the law directed ; he strongly hinted that unless this Parliamentary Reform was granted, its opponents might soon hear of a resumption on the part of an indignant and abused people. The obvious tendency of this suggestion needs no comment and sufficiently indicates the Baronet's principles and views.

He then praised the Cities of London and Westminster (meaning his own party in each) for the zeal which they had manifested in support of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Windham, though dead, could not escape the Baronet's severe animadversions, though he very consistently, declared that he only wished to speak good of the dead. After giving his own interpretation to declarations of Mr. Windham, which demanded a contrary solution, and observing that, that gentleman seemed to think the whole mass of the people were corrupt, the Baronet said, that doctrine reminded him of the old song " Tan'arara, Rogues all."

This unlucky allusion seemed to create a very awkward feeling among a great part of the company, as if they thought it was applicable to themselves, but others, who were above all such conscientious prejudices, raised a laugh, and good humour was restored.

The Baronet then referred to the decision of the Court against him, on the subject of the expence for the Westminster Hustings, and modestly intimated, that law, reason, and the Constitution, had suffered on the occasion. Finally, he gave his own account of the present state of Parliamentary Representation, and concluded with giving as a toast " The Electors of Westminster," which, as the company in general wished to appear in the character of Electors, was received with great applause. He was followed by.

Mr. Sturch, who gave the health of Lord Cochrane, and stated, that illness had prevented his Noble Friend from attending.

The Baronet then, after a few compliments to Lord Cochrane, gave " Defence without foreign assistance and military execution."

Why foreigners, who have been driven from their own country, a sacrifice to the prevalence of democratical principles, are not to defend lawful authority, and the Government which protects them, he did not say, nor did he give any reason why the military should not be called in aid of the civil power to repress a tumultuous rabble.

Major Cartwright followed with a speach which set two thirds of the company asleep, and made all the rest yawn, and which might have the former effect upon us if we attempted to detail it.

Some few other persons, who generally harangue at such Meetings indulged their oratorical impulse, and the Meeting dispersed without doing any mischief, Sir Francis having previously retired, amidst the applause of those whom convivial libations had not disabled from shewing such a testimony of their respect for so great a man.

PRINCE REGENT.

The Prince Regent has signified his Royal intention of reviewing the whole Volunteer Force of the Capital and its environs, in Hyde Park, on Tuesday the 4th of June. But that this day may be dedicated to something more than the mere purpose of Military parade, his Royal Highness, we understand, proposes to give on that evening a magnificent gala ball and supper, at Carleton House, to the Queen, Princesses, and Noblesse, in dutiful commemoration of the Birth-day of his Royal Sire, whom he so affectionately loves, and his afflicted Sovereign, whom he fervently reveres ; and that this may be made further subservient to national good, the Prince Regent has directed it to be expressly notified on the several cards of invitation, " *that every person, of whatever rank or sex, is expected to appear, on this occasion dressed entirely in the manufactures of the United Kingdom of these Realms !*"—After such a notification, what visitant will be found that has not zealously conformed to a dictate benevolently directed to the prosperity of those subjects over whom so patriotic a Prince is providentially destined to reign. !

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 16.

THE BULLION REPORT.

The third Resolution originally proposed by Mr. Vansittart having been read,

Mr. Tierney rose and said, that if the subject was of less importance, he should have to apologize to the House for taking up any more of their time upon a subject which had already been so ably discussed. He really, after the first night, felt no inclination to speak upon the subject, as it appeared to him to be then disposed of. He had never heard an abler discussion in Parliament than had taken place upon this subject ; and he thought the highest compliment was due to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Horner) who brought forward the business, for the research and comprehension of mind which enabled him to take in the whole of this most extensive and difficult subject—for the unwearied industry with which he collected such a mass of information upon it—and for conveying that information to the House in a speech of such forcible eloquence as rarely occurred in our Parliamentary history,—*(Hear, hear !)*—Agreeing, as he did most perfectly in all the general Resolutions of that Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he could not agree with him in the last Resolution, which assigned the expiration of two years for the period when the Bank should be obliged to resume its cash pay-

ments. He should have abstained from troubling the House at present, if the proposal he had made to the House last night had been agreed to. He could have wished that the Report of the Bullion Committee had been left alone to work its own way with public opinion; but when it was not thought sufficient to reject the Resolutions contained in that Report, but that it was also thought necessary that the House should pass Resolutions of a contrary tendency, he felt it necessary to propose an Amendment. He chose to move his Amendment to the third Resolution, because those who brought it forward professed, that passing this Resolution would put the question of depreciation at rest. But in what manner was it now attempted to put this question to rest? His Hon'ble and Learned Friend (Mr. Horner) had proposed in a Resolution, "that the actual value of the Bank Note was now considerably less than it purported to be."—The Amendment moved by a Right Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Vansittart) entirely evaded the main question in this Resolution about the value, and asserted only that Bank Notes and money were of equal value in the estimation of the public. The question of depreciation was thus avoided; for the Right Honourable Gentleman did not state that the actual value of Bank Notes was equal to what they purported to represent; but said merely that they were equal in public estimation. Now, what did he mean by public estimation? He certainly did not mean the general estimation of all countries; for no one had yet attempted to dispute or deny, that in the estimation of foreigners our paper was depreciated, and was not of the value which it purported to represent in gold or silver. They had only attempted to argue, that for the purposes of home circulation our paper was not depreciated. He could not, however, conceive how a currency, unsound as to foreign nations, could be found at home; or how that could be equivalent to gold here, which was not equivalent to it abroad. As to the experience of individuals which was mentioned in the course of the discussion, several instances had been stated where goods were offered at different prices, if paid for in money or Bank Notes. These instances proved, as far as they went, that the two things were not exactly the same in public estimation. There was another circumstance, however, which would put this proposition in a stronger light. About a month ago, the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a paper from a deputation of many of the first merchants in this metropolis, attributing the unfavourable rate of exchange to other causes than those stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This paper stated, "that it was the licensing system, and the great encouragement it afforded to the exports of the enemy, which turned that rate of exchange so much against this country, occasioned the great rise of bullion, and the apparent depreciation of Bank paper." This paper was signed by Mr. Mellish, Mr. Thornton, Sir C. Price, & a long list of the most respectable merchants in London. Although he did not then see any of those Gentlemen who had seats in that House present, yet he hoped that they would drop in the course of the discussion, and explain their ideas on this subject. Was it not a monstrous proposition, that the House was called upon to vote, when after almost all the leading House in the City had told the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there was apparent depreciation of Bank Notes, Parliament should be called on to say, that there was not, and that in public estimation Bank Notes and money were of the same value. He should not go into the examination of those general principles which had been already so ably discussed; but for his own satisfaction, as a Member of the Committee, he must declare that, in the general principles, he agreed with every syllable which had fallen from his Hon. and Learned Friend; and it was his firm conviction, that there was a depreciation of our currency, and that it arose from an excessive issue. On the present occasion, it was they who denied the excess who were bound to prove that there was none, as all the symptoms and every presumption was, that there was an excess. It was to be noticed, that there were above 700 country banks, all forcing as much of their paper as they could. It appeared in evidence, that one country banker wished to get 50,000l. more of his notes into circulation; but, with all the exertions he could use, he could only force 1000l. more than was before circulating. Probably some other country banker of his neighbourhood, no less enterprizing had gone before him, and forced upon the market the utmost quantity of paper which it could bear. It was then perfectly established, that there was a number of persons always watching most anxiously for an opportunity to force upon the market as much paper as it would bear, which must have a natural tendency to excessive issues. There being then a natural excessive issue, and an apparent depreciation, the presumption was, there was an excess which produced the depreciation. Those who denied this fair presumption, were bound to shew that there was no excess. When he used the word depreciation, he wished that he could find any other word in the language to express his meaning. He did not mean, did any of his friends mean to argue, that Bank Notes were discredited; but he meant to say, that they had lessened in value, as was evident by Gold bearing so high a price in reference to the coin that they purported to represent. He must deny, however, that Bank Notes and money were of the same value, either actually or in public estimation. In the ordinary occurrences of life, and in small transactions, the one might serve as well as the other. With paper he could pay his taxes, and make what purchases he wanted, but in transactions on a larger scale, the value was not the same. The answer given to this position was, generally saying, 'Oh, then, you must suppose men to be acting unlawfully, and breaking the laws of the realm.' As to those laws respecting the Coin, he did suppose that they had been violated every day since they were first passed. Those laws, as had been stated by the best writers, were very doubtful in their policy, but ineffectual in their operation. As long as coin could, by even violating the law, be turned into Bullion, which was a thing of greater value, and paper was not convertible, coin and paper could not be of the same value. When it was well known that there were a race of men in this city, anxiously catching at the smallest advantages, even at one-eighth per cent. upon Stocks or Exchequer Bills; how could it be supposed, that men would be wanting who would violate the law for a premium of 20 per cent. which they could gain immediately by melting the Guineas? If the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was to go to the Bullion market for the purpose of buying Gold, did he really suppose that he could buy Gold on as favourable terms for Bank Notes as for coin? If he was sure that he could not, how could it be said that Gold and paper were of the same value? He did not approve of the form of the amended Resolutions going so particularly upon dates. This semblance of extraordinary correctness was often put on merely to put the adversary to the trouble in detecting the inaccuracies. He should next make some observations on these Resolutions, as they would affect our foreign trade. Those who had all along opposed the Orders in Council, could not be surprized at seeing the consequences such as they apprehended; but he was really surprized, that those who always supported them should think it advisable to publish such Resolutions to the Continent. Did they see no danger in circulating it all over the world, that the rigour and violence of the enemy had done the greatest injury to our trade, kept the rates of exchange always unfavourable to us, and produced an apparent depreciation, at least of our Bank Paper? All this he thought would be much better omitted, especially as the Gentlemen on the other side of the question proposed no remedy for the evils which are acknowledged to exist. He saw great danger in proclaiming to the world, that our enemy had brought us into a situation of unparalleled embarrassments, unless the means of getting out of them had also been pointed out. It appeared to him most ridiculous for the House to tell the people

(Continued in the Supplement.)

COMMISSION SALES.

MESSIEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAS RECEIVED

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A FEW Pipes, of very Excellent Old Mellow, Madeira Wine, which has been for several years in the country.

N. B. Terms of Sale,—the Wine to be paid for on delivery.

Fowling Pieces, GUN POWDER AND *SHOT.*

MESSIEURS

Dobbin & Sutherland,

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

DOUBLE and SINGLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECES, in Mahogany Cases, complete; with Patent Elevation, &c. &c. by Manton.

A second-hand DOUBLE BARRELLED GUN, by Ditto.

One SINGLE BARRELLED GUN, in Case, by Twigg and Co.

One DUCK GUN, in case, by Cowmeadow.

AND

SEVERAL OTHER GUNS,

ALSO

GUN POWDER in Cannisters, from 1 to 5lbs. each, PATENT SHOT, from No. 1 to 9, GUN and PISTOL FLINTS, &c. &c.

MADRAS *Government Lottery.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DRAWING of the SECOND CLASS of the present LOTTERY, will positively begin on FRIDAY next, the 15th Instant, and those TICKETS not exchanged before that period, shall be forfeited.

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

Madras, Nov. 11, 1811.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Equity side thereof, bearing date the 28th day of March, now last past, in a cause wherein PARATTITHANGALL MOOTIAH MOODELLY, is the Complainant, and GANASAM DOSS, is the Defendant, there will be exposed for Sale on FRIDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, now next ensuing, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of that day, with the privity and under the direction of THOMAS GREENWAY, Esquire, the Master in Equity of the said Court, on the Premises, the following Property in mortgage to the Complainant, viz.

A House and Ground, situate at Peddoo Naicks Pettah, in the street of Sacalothoo Cadangoo Venkiah Braminy, containing in length from East to West one hundred and twenty-five feet, and in breadth from North to South forty feet, and standing between the house of Bala Moocoondoss Vananaldoss and Chentadry Pilliar Pagoda.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down by the Purchaser immediately on his being declared the highest bidder, in default of which the Premises will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

The charge of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser.

All Persons who propose bidding must satisfy themselves in regard to the admeasurement of the Ground previous to the Sale.

Further particulars may be known at the Master's Chambers, or at the Office of Mr. NEALE, Solicitor in Fort St. George.

A EUROPEAN of between 23 and 24 years of age, and of liberal Education, wishing to return to Europe, would be glad to take into his charge two or three young Gentlemen who may be going thither for Education, &c.

For particulars apply by Letter to Henry Oakes, Esq. Gardens, Negapatam.

COMMISSION SALE.

E. PASCAL AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

MADEIRA at 7 and 8 Pagodas, per dozen.

MEUX'S Entire Bottled PORTER, which they can warrant to be of the first quality at 4½ Pagodas per dozen.

HOCK, at 10 Pagodas per dozen.

Country Bottled ALE, at 3¼ Pagodas per dozen.

CLARET, at 12 Pagodas per dozen.

COMMISSION SALE.

E. PASCAL AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A VERY CAPITAL three feet ACROMATIC TELESCOPE, by J. and W. Watkins, with stand complete, in a Mahogany Case.

ALSO

A two feet REFLECTING TELESCOPE, of four inches diameter, by T. Watkins, in a Case.

AND

A small Collection of Choice BOOKS.

COMMISSION SALE.

E. PASCAL AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

FRESH Trichinopoly Plated, and Brass Mounted Harnesses, the former at 13 Pagodas, and the latter at 9 Pagodas.

E. PASCAL AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A BAY PEGUE PONEY, goes remarkably well in a Bandy, perfectly sound and quiet.

Price 110 Pagodas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By John Branson,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY OF

HAMS,

PINE AND BERKLY

CHEESES.

The whole will be sold one in a lot, and are well worth the attention of the Public.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, the 15th of November,

THE House and Garden, Plate, Furniture, a valuable Collection of Books, a number of Chymical and Mathematical Instruments, among which, is a large Reflecting Telescope, by Adams, with an Equatorial Stand, and with Lenses of different powers, from 60 to 300.

THE PROPERTY

OF

J. BALMAIN, Esq.

Catalogues of the Books and Instruments are published, and have been distributed, that of the Plate and Furniture, is now ready for distribution, and may be had at ASHTON and MEPPEN'S Auction Room, and at the Gardens of the late DOCTOR BALMAIN.

SALE POSTPONED.

On TUESDAY, the 19th day of November,

Between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the Afternoon'

WILL BE SOLD,

ON THE PREMISES,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A LOWER ROOMED

HOUSE,

No. 11, in Singa Naick Street, for further particulars apply to A. and M. or S. M. Baboom, Esq. the Senior Church Warden of the Armenian Church.

On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF

Four and Five o'clock in the Afternoon,

IF NOT

PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A HOUSE,

SITUATED IN

THE CAVALRY LINES,

AT BANGALORE.

The House and Out-Houses are exceedingly commodious, A. and M. have particular description of it, which may be seen on application, it is at present rented at 40 Pagodas per Month.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

, It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER, who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, November 12, 1811.

(Continued from the 4th Page)

what the public estimation was respecting Bank Notes, for the public must be at least as good judges of that as the House. The first Resolution was, in substance, that as we could not contrive to make our currency conform to the standard, it was a part of the Royal prerogative to make the standard conform to the currency, There was at least this difference between those who agreed with the Report and those who opposed it, that the one proposed some remedy, and the other proposed none. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Vansittart), instead of proposing any remedy, contented himself with stating generally what every body knew before, that it would be advisable that the Bank should resume cash payments as soon as it could conveniently. He, of course, could not wish for such a premature resumption of payments, or so great a limitation of issues as to produce very great inconvenience to the Government or to the trade of the country. But although some inconvenience would probably result from any limitation of the issues, yet, in the midst of a most expensive war, we must be prepared for some inconveniencies. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Vansittart) had spoken of a certain madman in Abyssinia ; but it appeared to him that nothing more ridiculous could occur to the mind of any madman in Abyssinia, or out of it, than that great and expensive wars were to be carried on without any pressure or inconvenience being felt : and yet this appeared to be the system of Ministers. They seemed to think that by the system of Ministers They seemed to think that by the dextrous device of substituting a paper currency for money, the country might be made to carry on the most expensive war without feeling any pressure at all. They no longer now supported the Bank restriction on the grounds upon which the Act was originally brought, but they seemed now to stand up for it as a system good in itself, and productive of great benefit to the country. The measure was first proposed on absolute necessity, and for the public safety ; it is now supported as a system of advantage to the public. Against this new system, and those doctrines, he must always give his decided opposition. He then referred to a pamphlet which had been often quoted in this discussion, and of which he thought most highly, that of Lord Liverpool on Coins. His Lordship in one passage seems to have foreseen the system which is now supported. He says, " that some persons fancy they have discovered that the Gold and Silver might safely be sent out of the country, and a paper currency substituted. This practice, however, went directly to encourage overtrading, and to the exercise of unworty artifices to support the credit of ruined adventurers. In every commercial country, capital was absolutely necessary, & coins should be made & kept as perfectly as possible to the standard." Lord Liverpool seemed in this publication to have foreseen that a time would come when persons would contend that the way to carry on wars was to send the Gold out of the country, and in the place of it adopt a paper circulation. He then proceeded to state his Amendment, which was in substance—" That it was highly important that the restriction should be removed at as early a period as possible, and that during the continuation of it, it was the duty of the Directors to regulate their issues on the principles upon which they were governed, while they were obliged to make cash payments." He should certainly object to naming a day upon which the Bank should be obliged to resume its payments, but he wished to lay down some principle by which the Bank might understand the meaning of the House. He thought that if the House now laid down such a principle, they would do all that was at present necessary to be done. He believed that a gentle hint would be quite sufficient to the Bank Directors Hitherto they were warranted in conceiving that it was the wish of Parliament that they should make abundant issues. Since the restriction, the public borrowed from them two separate sums of three millions each without interest. What could the Bank judge from this, but that it was expected that they should make abundant issues ? Before the restriction, they conducted themselves on the sound honest principles of banking, and refused an advance of money to Mr. Pitt, even in his plenitude of power, although he stated it to be absolutely necessary for some operations in the Austrian war. At that time the necessary care of their own interests obliged them to refuse him ; and he hoped that they would again return to the sound principles of banking, and no longer suppose, that it is understood, that Government and themselves are to participate in all the advantages which can be made of forcing a paper currency in this country, in the place of the lawful money of this realm. Such a declaration as he had stated in the Amendment he had read, would in his opinion lay foundation of retracing our steps, and recovering from the evils which are obvious, and which are confessed by all sides. This course he conceived better than fixing a day for the resumption of cash payments, and much better than the set of Resolutions submitted by a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Vansittart), who proposed no remedy at all. After some further observations, he concluded by moving the Amendment which he had stated in his speech.

Sir J. Sinclair, after a few prefatory observations on the general tendency of the Bullion Report, recommended to the House to look abroad to the state of countries that had Bullion. China, with its population of 333 millions, had no coin : but there was enough of Bullion at least in China, and the Chinese called it (and it was a coincidence extremely well worth observing by the House)—they actually called it by the name of " cash." What, then, became of the argument that coin was necessary ? The Chinese could do without coin. That was a plan, an obvious, demonstrable thing. They had Silver, it was true, which passed in commerce ; but they had no coin.—*(Hear.)*—He would like to hear the Chairman of the Bullion Committee proving the necessity of coin to a Chinese Mandarin. The paper of England could not fall, because it was never issued but for real value, such as Merchants' Bills and Government Securities. It had all the advantages of a Gold or Silver currency ; it could be exchanged for goods ; it could buy any thing, if a man had but enough of it.—*(Hear)*—It could buy an estate ; it could buy the best house in London, and the best furniture ; still, provided a man had enough of it.—*(Hear.)*—There were six obvious advantages attending a paper circulation :—1st, that it was easily procured, and easily secured ; 2dly, that it might be produced to any amount ; 3dly, that it allowed the Gold to go out of the country : the advantage of this was evidently of the highest order, and if the Government or the country had any occasion to export Gold —*(Hear)*—4thly, that its manufacture was not so expensive as that of Coin ; 5thly, that it rendered us independent of other countries for a medium of circulation ; and 6thly, that paper money had a magical influence on the prosperity of a country. We saw the public loans raised every day with more ease. We saw canals, navigations, and roads in every direction. England now displayed a sight unparalleled in Europe. She was cultivating, making highways, and carrying on the commerce of the universe with one hand, while with the other she was combating the Tyrant of Europe and all his myrmidons. And was it in the contemplation of any man—was it possible that any man could advise us to throw away all those inestimable advantages which arose out of paper currency ? And who were the persons that called so loudly for Bullion ? A set of speculating politicians, metaphysicians, modern *Midases* who would turn every thing they touched into gold.—*(Hear !)*—The antient Phrygian sage must have looked with delight upon the lucubrations of the Committee. His spirit inspired the Report, yet he (Sir J. Sinclair) believed that it would not be a dip in the Thames, the Tweed, or the Shannon, that would help them to get rid of their metallic phrenzy —Sir John then read an extract from a pamphlet, on the present state of France, by Dupont. This referred to the state of the Paris bank. " A miserable thing, Sir, (said Sir John S.) a wretched establishment ; not two millions capital." But what did Dupont say of India, where all the Bullion of Europe had been going so long. India never could get enough of metal. In India there was no paper currency ; the people were desirous of immediate payment, and not fond of trusting to bonds and promises. This was a pretty state for a trading nation. The interest of money was high ; and to conclude in the words of the French writer, " in India the poor were wretched, and the great wicked and powerful." Here was an instance of a people without a paper currency.—The fall of American and other foreign paper had been alluded to, but it was totally different from ours : it was Government paper ; its circulation was forced, it was issued in excess, and it was depreciated in consequence, till it fell to nothing. Look at the difference of our paper ; it was only issued for value ; it was not liable to an excessive issue, nor to be depreciated There were three things which would prevent this deprecation ; 1st. Its passing as value from hand to hand. 2d. Its being received at the Exchequer in payment for taxes. 3d. Its security from excess so long as it did not exceed the amount of the annual Revenue. Some Gentlemen had been in the habit of talking as if they feared for the stability of the country ; but there was one source of consolation on this point, Let those Gentlemen consider the small advance of our national debt of late years, and the small increase of our expenditure, and they would see how idle their fears were. Let them examine the matter in this point of view, and see how little ground there was for their groundless apprehension. It was a saying of the great Frederick, that it was lucky that the reasoning of metaphysicians had no influence on *the quartern loaf*.—*(Hear)* There were three links of an Empire ; an established Religion, an established Government, and an established Currency. And would it become the House of Commons to shake one of those links ? The House might decide on the present question as they pleased ; but it was his firm belief, that in their vote upon the present measure, they included the fate of a powerful Empire.—*(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. Whitbread, in allusion to some expression of Sir John Sinclair's in a former debate, said, that though the Hon. Baronet had changed his mind upon the currency, he had no right to suppose that others had done the same upon other subjects. The Hon. Baronet had changed his mind just in time to be made a Privy Councillor—*No, from the opposite side).*—Well, it was not just then, if the Hon Baronet, would have it so ; but it was just then that the Honorable Baronet had signified his determination to publish a pamphlet on the question and that pamphlet on the Government side—*(Hear! Hear!)*—It was, however, not fair to impute to him (Mr. Whitbread), any of the versatility which the Hon. Baronet might feel. As to the opinion which he (Mr. Whitbread) had delivered with respect to the campaign in Protugal, he had spoken from all that he was allowed to know. But when more ample information came, and Lord Wellington's plan was developed, there was not any person in that House who was more willing to give that Officer full ready praise—*(Hear!)*—The debate then degenerated into a conversation, in which Mr. Manning, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. S. Thornton took part.

Mr. Wilberforce contended, that it was necessary to guard the country against the consequences of an excess of currency, to which the prosperity usually attendant upon an abundant circulation was to apt to lead a nation.

Mr. A. Baring was of opinion, that it would be most desirable, whenever it could safely be done, to revert to the old practice ; but did not think that this country was in any immediate danger from a depreciated Silver currency, after having so long gone on with debased shillings and sixpences, manufactured by France at one-half what they were current for here. As to the Amendment, no doubt could be entertained as to what was meant by it, but it was objectionable, as proceeding upon a principle at present impracticable. The operation of the nation could not be carried on if the circulation were to be much diminished. When, in 1797, the Bank drew in its issues, the loan of four millions was raised at a benefit of eight per cent. to the contractors, whereas the loan of the last years was obtained at nearly the price of the funds in which it was borrowed. The ill consequences of such a diminution of the currency would be felt by the public, which was borrowing constantly by anticipation ; and it behoved that House to guard the public interests from the injury they would thereby sustain. If any individual in his private concerns should feel apprehensive of a storm, he would take care, by contracting his out-goings, to be prepared to meet it. That House was bound to take the same course with respect to the affairs of the public, and to prepare the vessel to ride out the tempest by taking in the light sails and putting her in a proper trim to encounter the storm. He was not a little surprized to hear the sentiments of the Hon. Member who had quoted the authority of Locke and Newton upon this subject ; though he could not wonder at such authorities being referred to, when an Hon. Member last night even quoted the authority of Moses. He had never said that the system originated with Mr. Pitt. Whatever might be thought of it, no man could speak disrespectfully of a system which had enabled the country to maintain an expensive war for so long a period. No Gentleman, who looked at the situation of the country, could think it expedient now to return to cash payments ; and it must be clear to any one, who bore in mind what had taken place since the Bank Restriction. Act, that at no period since that was it more impracticable to return to cash payments than at present. The Hon. Member concluded (as we understood him) by saying that he should support the Amendment.

Mr. Huskisson, delivered a few words in explanation.

The House then divided, when the numbers appeared—

For the Amendment	- -	24
Against it	- - -	76
Majority	- -	50

Mr. Horner then proposed his several amendments to the resolutions of Mr. Vansittart, not with the view to any discussion, but that they might be entered on the Journals.

Mr. Vansittart denied the facts asserted in Mr. Horner's amendments.

Mr. Horner was content that the matter should now rest on their counter assertions, which would thus appear opposed to each other on the Journals.

Mr. Horner's amendments to several resolutions were then put and negatived.

Upon the 16th, Mr. Tierney moved the same Amendment which he had before moved on the third Resolution, which was again negatived without a division.

The 16th & 17th Resolutions were then agreed to.

The whole of the Resolutions being put and agreed to, the House adjourned about eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—May 17.

PETITION OF MR. ST. JOHN MASON.

Mr. Sheridan presented a Petition from Mr. St. John Mason, formerly a state Prisoner in Ireland, and moved that it be read.

Mr. W. Pole said, that he did not rise to make any objection to this Petition lying on the table, but merely to offer a few observations with respect to the case which it applied to. Mr. Mason had been apprehended in 1803, on charges preferred against him to the Irish Government, and afterwards liberated. he complained of harsh treatment during his confinement ; on the justice of which complaint he (Mr. Pole) would not offer any observation—but as he imagined the Petition went to charge the Commissioners with not having attended to the grievances set forth by this Gentleman, he felt it to be a duty he owed to those highly respectable persons to read the statement which they had made upon the subject.—[Here it was suggested that it would be more regular to have the Petition read , which being accordingly done]—

Mr. Pole resumed. He had been mistaken, he found, in supposing that the Petition contained any charge against the Commissioners. With respect, however, to the allegations contained in it, he had to observe, that he believed Mr. Mason had been confined on just and solid grounds.

Mr. Sheridan said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman now perceived that the Petition did not go to criminate the Commissioners—but it complained of great neglect on the part of Lord Hardwicke, who was then at the head of the Irish Government, in not having paid due attention to the Report of the Commissioners, on which subject he would have another opportunity for making a motion.

After a few further observations from Mr. Pole, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. P. Moore, the Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

EXEMPTION OF FOREIGNERS FROM THE PROPERTY TAX.

Upon the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the House should go into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. Howorth, in pursuance of his notice, rose to move a Resolution as to the impropriety of continuing the exemption of the property of foreigners in our funds from the payment of the Property-Tax. It appeared to him that Acts of Parliament had been misconstrued on this subject. We had now no communication with foreigners, and no commercial intercourse existed with them, and therefore there could be no reason for continuing that exemption ; and more especially when it was considered how many abuses and impositions had been practised by persons in this country procuring Powers of Attorney from foreigners abroad, for the purpose of transferring their property in the funds The country had not pledged its honour to foreigners that their property should stand on a different footing from that of persons in this country, and therefore there was no injustice in now doing the exemption away. He should therefore propose—

" That an Account of the amount of all exemptions granted to foreigners, in respect to the duty upon dividends due to them in the funds of Great Britain, or in the funds of the East India or South Sea Companies, from the payment of the Property-Tax, under the Act of 1810, be referred to the Committee."

Mr. Baring opposed this measure, as being dishonourable to the credit of the country, and inconsistent with that faith which had been pledged to the foreigners who had vested their property in our funds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also opposed the motion, as he said he had always

done when it formerly came before the House ; but he never agreed that there would be such a breach of faith in doing away these exemptions, as some Gentlemen who supported it seemed to do. He thought it would not be proper to do that exemption away, after it had continued for such a length of time, as it had induced foreigners to continue vesting their property in our funds—It would be more particularly improper at this time to adopt such a measure, when it would lead our enemy to conceive that we were driven to the last shifts in order to carry on the war. Should the House be at all inclined to agree to such a step, he hoped at least that a distant day would be appointed, so as to give foreigners an opportunity of withdrawing their property from this country; and that it might not be said we took them by surprize. The whole amount of the duty was only 60,000l a year, and this surely could not be an object to us, when we considered the confidence they reposed in us, by vesting their property here. The great advantage, however, that we derived from our funded system was, that we were our own creditors and our own debtors ; and so far from wishing to see an accumulation of foreign property here, he should rather wish to see a diminution of it.

Sir Thomas Turton supported the motion, and Mr. P. Carew spoke against it ; and after a few words in reply from Mr Howorth, who said he would consent to withdraw it with an intention to bring it forward at some future period, the House went into the Committee.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH PAPERS.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

PARIS, MAY 4.

ARMY OF CATALONIA.

The Junta of Catalonia had established an understanding with the city of Barcelona, and it was agreed that the fortress of Montjui should be delivered to them for a sum of three millions. General Maurice Mathieu, who commands at Barcelona, became acquainted with these proceedings, and he resolved to turn them to advantage. They were brought to that point, that on the night of the 19th of March, an hour after midnight, 8000 insurgents, under the orders of Campoverde, were assembled near Barcelona : 800 picked men threw themselves into the ditch of Fort Montjui. The garrison, apprised of this movement, received them with a vigorous fire ; they were thrown into disorder ; several prepared ambuscades rose at the same time ; the enemy were completely routed, and lost between 2 and 3000 men, of whom 800 were killed. The principal agent, styling himself Minister of Finance to the Junta, who had planned this affair, was taken in a village within half a league of Barcelona, with the three millions, the price of the treachery, in his possession.

Affair of Figueiras.—The insurgents had better success at Figueiras. Two of the inferior storekeepers, both Catalonians, of the name of Palapos, sold, for 20,000 small pieces, the keys of the magazine, which the principal storekeeper had been weak enough to confide to them. A secret door led to the ditches of the place under the drawbridge—500 miquelets got into the fort by this way at two in the morning, and took posession of the place in which there was a garrison of 400 men. Nothing was known of this event in the town until the next morning, when some soldiers who approached the fortress were fired at.

This misfortune solely arises from the negligence of the Commanding Officers, who, relying upon the great height of the scarp of the citadel, planted no sentinels. The garrison went to sleep at night, and in the day-time the gates were thrown open and no guard kept, so that every one might go in and out. As soon as General Baraguay d'Hilliers was apprised of this circumstance, he proceeded towards the fort and invested it. Gen. Quesnel also repaired thither with his division from Mont Louis, but before the place was completely invested, 1,200 miquelets found means to get into it. The other corps which have since appeared before it have been repulsed and dispersed. The insurgents are in want of water, meat, and wood.

On the 8th of March two English vessels approached the port of Blanes, and directed a brisk cannonade against it, while seven armed boats proceeded against it for the purpose of obtaining possession of a vessel, laden with corn, for Barcelona ; but Colonel Lamarque having placed two companies behind the rocks, the enemy's boats were received with so vigorous a fire of musketry, that they were obliged to make off with the loss of 20 men killed and wounded. The ships soon after made sail.

General Gareau, Commanding at Mont Louis, having learned, on the 15th of April, that a body of 300 insurgents had entered Puycerde, where they were committing great disorders, set out immediately with 100 of the 20th horse chasseurs, and a company of the regiment of Wurtzburgh. About noon the General perceived the insurgents before the town. His infantry could not keep pace with the rapid march of his cavalry ; he, notwithstanding, determined to make an attack. The enemy were all overthrown, and cut to pieces. He took 82 prisoners.

ARMY OF ARRAGON.

On the 3d of March, the garrison of Tarragona came to attack the fort of St. Philip, on the heights of Balaquer, with about 2,000 men. They were compelled to retreat by the fire of the fort, after having seen a flag of truce shamefully sent back, who was sent to propose to the commanding officer, to deliver up the fort for a large sum of money, which was to be paid to him in England.

On the same day the Governor of Tarragona endeavoured to surround, with 6,000 men, 2,000 French, who were posted at Perello, under the orders of Colonel Robert, who held them in check, without putting his cavalry in motion, until the arrival of General Habert with a regiment, and his artillery, when the enemy were obliged to retire towards Tarragona in confusion.

The English General Dyole endeavoured to raise a regiment in the mountains of Catalonia. Colonel Solano, with 15 Officers, endeavoured by dint of bribes to procure recruits among the young men, and even among the bands of robbers in the upper valleys. The columns that were sent in pursuit of him, surprized him and all his people on the night of the 14th of March, at Blancafort, on the Noguera ; 35 of these gentry were killed, and the rest, amounting to 96, among whom were 10 officers and three leaders of robbers, were taken. The destruction of this band has diffused a general joy among the inhabitants, whom they laid under contribution, and is highly creditable to the Chief of Battalion Dufaysse, who has the command at Venalque.

On the 4th of April, Colonel Dusseyroux, with 600 of the 115, marched towards Merella. He was informed that 1,500 Valencians had advanced on Canta-Vieja ; he did not hesitate an instant to proceed to meet them. His advanced guard consisted of a company of *voltigeurs.* At the first fire the Valencians were so completely dispersed, that the Spanish Colonel who commanded them was able to bring back only twenty to Castellon be la Plaua.

On the 12th, a squadron of dragoons attacked the advanced posts of Gen Musnier, at Benecarlo. They were charged, and pursued to the distance of a league by 60 of the 4th Hussars, under the command of Lieutenant Desmart, who killed and wounded upwards of 20 of them, and took 16 prisoners, and several horses. Soon after, 500 of the enemy's horse united, and came to take their revenge. The Chief of Squadron, Rubichon, went to reconnoitre them with 80 cuirassiers, who instantly drove their sharpshooters back upon the body of their troops, consisting of five squadrons. Rubichon immediately formed his troops into close order, and with a resolution which does him honour, rushed into the midst of the enemy. Valour prevailed over numbers. The Spaniards were broken and obliged to fly, leaving on the field 80 killed and 50 prisoners. We had only 4 killed, and 10 wounded.

General Suchet arrived on the 26th of April, with his corps before Tarragona. He has collected at Colde Balaguer and Mora every thing necessary for the siege. It was expected that the trenches would be opened against the fortress at the geginning of May.

DISTRICT OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Marquesitto came down from the mountains at the head of 3 or 4000 peasants. He invested on the 27th of February the small post of Limes. Gen. Bonnet sent four picked companies to the assistance of the garrison, who defended themselves bravely. Marquesitto was attacked, totally routed, and obliged to disperse his bands in the mountains of Meres.

Gen. Bonnet having perceived on the 9th of March, that the corps of insurgents which was opposed to him in the Asturias, was preparing to fall back upon the frontiers of Gallisia, he ordered Gen Valletanx to make a strong *reconnoissance* of the enemy, who had quitted all the country to the Navia. The General returned to Tineo without having learned that they accupied in the direction of Cangas de tinco, the strong position of Puelo, he did not pesitate to proceed in search of them. On the morning of the 18th, at the head of 1500 French, he gallantly attacked that steep mountain, defended by 8,000 men. Nothing could resist the bravery of our grenadiers, who, led on by Capt. Pellerin, carried by the bayonet a rock, which was the enemy's principal point of defence. A company of *voltigeurs* penetrated at the same time to the village which leans against the rock. The enemy terrified by these intrepid movements, gave way at all points, leaving behind him his dead, his wounded, and about 100 prisoners.

The works in the port of Santona are extending every day ; in a short time this port will be in a respectable state of defence.

ARMY OF THE CENTRE.

The Guerrillas continue to lay down their arms, and to take the oaths of fidelity The accounts to the 28th of February state, that Velasco with the whole of his band came in and laid down their arms at Manzanares.

General Hugo had been for some time in pursuit of the insurgents. On the 23d of March he fell in with them in the mountains, near the village of Annon, on the Upper Tagus. He attacked them so opportunely, that they fled in the greatest disorder, favoured by a violent storm. Near 800 of them were killed or wounded, and 60 taken prisoners.

The runaways, to the number of 1000, reassembled a few days after at Cobeta, where they were again surprized and defeated with great loss by General Montmarie. He then proceeded to Huerta Hernando, the haunt of the Junta which directed these bands : he destroyed their magazines, their printing-office, and 4000 musket-stocks.

The small fort of Montalban, situate between Talavera and Toledo, proves a great annoyance to the guerrillas. Isidor-Mir, one of their leaders, assembled some bands, and appeared before the fort on the 8th of April. Some cannon-shot were fired at him, while Colonel Lafitte, of the 18th dragoons, collected the detachments of his regiment, and 150 Hessians Isidor made his escape to Menasalvas, where he considered himself safe.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th, he was surprised there by the dragoons of the 18th and the Hessians. Every one that resisted was killed or taken ; the rest made their escape in every direction, throwing away their arms and baggage. Isidor Mir was pursued to Castanar, accompanied only by seven or eight men. One hundred and fifty killed were left on the field, and about the same number, together with 120 horses, and two small pieces of cannon, were taken

Colonels Lafitte, the Chiefs of Battalion, Weber, Hugo, and Koeler, distinguished themselves in these different actions.

ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

The army has continued its march : it quitted on the 23d March the route of Almeida, and proceeded upon Guarda—there it remained till the 28th without seeing the enemy. It took the direction of Sabugal to traverse the mountain. The 6th and 8th corps had entered Spain. The General in Chief was at Ciudad Rodrigo, and the 2d corps, under General Regnier, was in front of Sabugal. On the 3d April, the latter being informed of the approach of the enemy, made his dispositions accordingly, by taking a position on an eminence in the van of Sabugal, where he could observe the movements of the enemy and check them.

A thick fog favoured the drawing out of the English army, which consisted of six divisions, and was 25,000 strong ; it extended itself upon the left of General Regnier, on the road of Penamacor ; and after being formed into masses on the brow of the hill, before arriving at the Coa, they made their appearance at the fords of the river. The fog having dispersed, General Regnier penetrated the intention of the enemy to get in advance of him on the road of Alfayates ; he immediately ordered his posts on the Coa, and the brigade Hendelet, to fall back upon that point, while the brigade Sarrut, remaining on the height, kept the enemy in check : this height was soon attacked by the heads of the enemy's columns. The 2d Light Infantry and 36th of the line, impatient to try their strength with the enemy, spontantaneously threw themselves upon the massess which were ploughed up by the artillery, overthrew all before them, and pursued the fugitives towards a hillock where the enemy's reserve was drawn up. The English redoubled their efforts against the height. General Regnier brought up the first brigade of the second division to support the brigade Surrat ; the enemy was constantly repulsed, and knocked to pieces by our artillery. The second corps, master of all its movements, made its retreat in *eschelons,* in the best order. The enemy attempted to overwhelm the last *eschelon,* which was waiting its turn to quit the height ; but the General of Brigade, Soult, with a squadron of the 1st Hussars, and the 22d Chasseurs, made such a vigorous charge on the flank of the enemy's column, that all who were not sabred were driven a considerable way off. This last action placed the enemy at a distance. The 2d corps arrived on the same day at Alfayates.

Our loss on this affair was 200 killed and wounded : the prisoners whom we have taken state the enemy's loss very high. We have good reason to believe it from 6 to 700 killed and wounded, as well by the terrible fire of our artillery, which overwhelmed them with chain-shot, as by the brilliant charge of our infantry, and above all of our light cavalry.

DISTRICT OF THE ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

The Duke of Treviso, as soon as possible, after the capture of Badajoz, advanced upon Campo Mayer, Albuquerque, and Valencia, in order to carry these fortresses to destroy them, and thus to deprive of new points of support those corps which he knew were to be sent against him from Lisbon ; his plan succeeded.

He ordered General Latour Maubourgh to advance upon Albuquerque with some troops and a brigade of cavalry, while he himself with part of the division Girard should march upon Campe Mayor. The sight of French troops, and some cannon-shot, sufficed to terrify the garrison of the fort of Albuquerque. General Latour Maubourg summoned them to surrender ; they capitulated on the 15th : and were conducted to Badajoz. Seventeen pieces of brass cannon, of large calibre, were found in the place ; they were forthwith conveyed to Badajoz, the fort was razed, and rendered unserviceable.

A detachment surprised Valencia at the same time, and took seven pieces of brass cannon, which were destroyed for want of carriage.

During this time the Duke of Treviso was opening the Trenchs before Campo Mayor, a stronger fortress, which its garrison were inclined to defend ; but on the 15th we were able to erect two batteries of 24 and 12-Pounders, against the bastion of San Joas. On the 17th the bombardment commenced ; on the 21st the breach was practicable, the place was summoned for the second time, and surrendered ; the garrison marched out with the honors of War, and were conducted to Badajoz prisoners of War. The Marshal immediately caused the fortifications to be blown up. Of 52 pieces of cannon which were in the place, 15 were destroyed and left as useless, the rest were conveyed to Badajoz. On the morning of the 25th the French army was on the river Caya, and all the besieging artillery had reentered Badajoz.

General Latour Manbourgh, with 500 horse, & two battalions of the 100th of the line, remained in observation at Campo Mayor ; the advanced piquet of the English army were preceived ; this was Beresford with 15,000 English and Portuguese, of whom 2,000 were cavalry. General Latour Maubourgh, fell back upon Badajoz with the greatest adroitness ; with his 500 horse he kept in check the whole English army, and made many successful charges However availing themselves of their numerical superiority, a part of the enemy's cavalry advanced upon the 100th. That regiment formed a square, and received the enemy with courage. The English dragoons covered the field of battle with their dead ; this glorious combat against an enemy so superior, cost us about 20 killed, 100 slightly wounded, and a dozen missing. Colonel Chomorin, of the 26th, was killed—he was a very distinguished officer. The loss of the enemy was considerable ; the fire of our square cost him a great many killed and wounded ; we besides brought off 180 prisoners, mostly of the 3d, 4th, and 15th, regiments of English dragoons.

Eight thousand Spaniards, commanded by Bayas and Lardizabel giving up the idea of a new attack on the lines of Cadiz, were conveyed by sea to the mouth of the Tinto ; they joined at Moguer the remains of the corps of Ballasteros, and appeared inclined to advance upon Seville. Gen. Mauransin received orders to march upon Moguer with three regiments of the 27th horse chasseurs, commanded by the Duke of Aremberg

The enemy suddenly dispersed on their approach. Ballasteros retired upon Gibrallow ; Zayas and Lardizabel reembarked their troops, but the 27th came up with their rear-guard on the beach, and charged then with the greatest success. The select guards of the Cortes were sabred, and 100 prisoners taken ; the chasseurs took 280 horses, all of them pleasure horses, which had been put in requisition at Cadiz for this privileged corps.

SIEGE OF CADIZ.

Some days after the battle of Chiclana, the Duke of Belluno sent some troops against the parties of insurgents which were scattered about Medina Sidonia : that town was retaken by our troops, and the insurgents entirely dispersed. The labours of the siege have resumed a new activity. The bombardment continues. The effect of our batteries has been such as to oblige the Ships and transports of the enemy to confine themselves to a bad anchorage—a station so dangerous, that they were exposed to the effects of a terrible hurricane, which lasted from the 27th to the 29th of March One hundred and fifty vessels of all sizes lost their anchors, and were driven upon the rocks and perished.

A great deal of discord reigns in Cadiz ; the English pretend that they failed at Chiclana in the plan of raising the siege, only because the Spaniards did not contribute to the success : the Spaniards, on the other side, pretend that they were not supported by the English. The truth is, that the combined army was really 22,000 strong ; that the Spaniards were at the head of the columns, and fought well ; they lost 2000 men and several colours ; which incontestibly proves that they were in the combat. Nothing more strongly characterises the present epoch, and the lying disposition of the English, than the impudence with which they officially publish such gross falsehoods, which are contradicted by so many witnesses of the facts. There is no confidence to be placed in the accounts, even the official ones, which are published in England ; they are all drawn up with political views, and to conceal from the people the danger of the contest in which England is engaged.